# The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

*HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR* VIRG.

(VOL. III.) THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1786. (No. 136.)



FOR SALE, BY

**Robinson, Sanderson and Rumney,**

At their store on Fairfax-street,

LISBON and Liverpool SALT,
Best London PORTER in barrels,
Ditto in bottles,
Liverpool BEER in ditto,
PAINTS mixed in Cags of 28*lb.* each,
Spanish WHITING, LAMPBLACK and LINSEED OIL,
MUSTARD in ½*lb.* bottles in boxes,
BARLEY in Cags,
SOAP and CANDLES in boxes,
QUEEN's and STONE WARE in crates assorted,
GLASS WARE in small casks neatly assorted,
WINDOW GLASS of different sizes in boxes,
CABLES and HAWSERS,
TRACE ROPES and LEADING LINES,
BED CORDS,
SAIL CANVAS from No. 1 to 7,
HAIR SIFTERS,
A neat set of mahogany CHAIRS,
A few GRINDSTONES, &c.

The above, with a pretty general assortment of DRY GOODS, will be disposed of on the lowest terms, by wholesale only.

N. B. They give the best cash price for TOBACCO.

Alexandria, August 1, 1786.

**To be SOLD,**

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

COMMON PRAYER BOOKS, as revised by the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.——A SERMON preached at Christ Church in Philadelphia, at the opening of the Convention on the 21st of June, 1786, by the Rev. William White, D. D.——

Also, a few Copies of the HISTORY of a SESSION of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the STATE of MARYLAND, held at the CITY of ANNAPOLIS, commenced in November, 1785.

**For SALE,**

On the most reasonable terms,

ELEVEN HUNDRED ACRES of exceeding good LAND, in Frederick county, Virginia, known by the name of Locust Level, about eight miles from Winchester, on the main road which leads from thence to Philadelphia; whereon is a convenient two story dwelling-house, with barns and other necessary out-houses, a good orchard, and twenty-two acres of meadow land. There are between four and five hundred acres cleared and the rest well timbered.

Should it not be convenient for one person to purchase the whole, it may be divided, so as to make two very good plantations. One-third of the purchase-money to be paid down, £. 500 in December, 1787, and long credit will be given for the remainder, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The price may be known by applying to Colonel JOHN SMITH, near Winchester, or the subscriber, who will be on the premises till the last of September next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL.

August 24, 1786.

**I have for sale on reasonable terms,** a NEGRO WOMAN who understands cooking, washing, &c. of about thirty-five years of age. Also, three male children, aged 3, 5 and 10 years.

WILLIAM BIRD.

Woodville, August 15, 1786.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Court of Fairfax County, setting in Chancery, will be sold by Public Auction, upon the premises, on Saturday the 9th day of September next, for the benefit of the estate of William Smith, deceased;

THAT most valuable LOT of GROUND, opposite the Vendue Store, near Colonel Hooe's, containing in front on Prince-Street, 36 feet, and in depth by Water-street 40 feet, bounded on the north by a 12 feet alley, subject to a rent of £. 54 per annum for ever, and incumbered with two years back rents, due the first of November next. There is on the premises and otherwise contracted for, a quantity of materials for building, which cost as by particular estimate £. 443 18 6½ Maryland currency, which is to be sold with the lot.—Subject only to the payment of a small balance due Edward Hardy for stone.

The situation of this lot is thought equal, if not preferable to any in the town, for any kind of public business. Security will be required as well for the payment of the purchase-money, as also for the performance of the covenants, reserved in the lease for this lot. Mr. ABRAHAM FAW, the former owner, is directed to grant a lease to the purchaser, containing the same rents, covenants, provisoes and agreements, mentioned and reserved in Captain JOHN HARPER's lease to him.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Master.

Alexandria, August 20, 1786.

FOR SALE,

TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, on the head of Cub-Run in Loudon County, now in good order for cropping, with upwards of twenty-five acres of meadow, and more may be made with little expence.—Their are on the premises a good dwelling-house, twenty-eight feet long, and eighteen feet wide, two rooms on a floor, a barn, stables, corn-houses and other necessary buildings; two hundred apple trees of excellent fruit, and a never failing spring within thirty steps from the house.—The land is well timbered, level, and clear of stone, and is within twenty-five miles of Alexandria, and the title is indisputable. For terms apply to the Subscriber on the Premises.

FRANCIS KEEN.

August 24, 1786.

**For SALE,**

At twenty shillings per acre, and may be entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION containing 164 acres, situated one mile from the Falls Church, five from the Falls Warehouse, and ten from Alexandria; a part of it is suitable for meadow; it has excellent water and some improvements.

JOHN FOWLER.

August 21, 1786.

**Meadow Pasture.**

I WILL take to pasture twenty or thirty Horses, at three shillings per week, the money to be paid weekly. The grass is at this time from six to eight inches in height throughout the meadow, which contains from fifty to sixty acres. There is a good fence round the meadow, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

BENJAMIN DULANY.

Springhill, August 17, 1786.

THE copartnership of LEERTOUWER, HUYMAN and HUIBERTS, at Alexandria, having by mutual consent been dissolved in April last; this is to give notice, that JAMES HUYMAN of Boston, is fully empowered to receive all the debts due to said House, and it is requested that no payment be made except to himself or his attorney.

Baltimore, August 7, 1786.


From the CAMBRIDGE MAGAZINE.

*To the* EDITOR.

THERE is no species of Lying so dangerous, as that which has *some* truth connected with it; and though the character of a Lyar is in every respect criminal, it becomes additionally so, when, by mixing an absolute fact with a groundless accusation, it gives falsehood a specious air of veracity, and guards itself at the same time more securely from the hazard of being detected.

I am led into this reflection, Mr. Editor, by an injury which I have lately sustained from a set of Lyars of the candid cast, who always made some evident truth the foundation of their narratives, and contrived upon the basis of the strictest integrity, to destroy me in the opinion of an Uncle, on whose kindness I principally depended, with a chain of the most infamous misrepresentations.

I am a merchant in the city, Sir, and about two years ago married a most deserving woman, whose fortune, however, was much smaller than what my Uncle thought my situation entitled to; the old Gentleman had bred me up in his own compting-house, and, having no children himself, retired into the country, when I was capable of managing the trade, promising, if I continued my solicitude to oblige him, he would, at his death, make me the possessor of his whole fortune. I was scarcely my own master when I unluckily offended him in my marriage; but the happiness of my life was at stake, and I judged, even upon the principles of common prudence, that the care of my interest, was a matter of less importance, than the establishment of my felicity.

My Uncle was for some time very much offended with me, but at last, through the mediation of some friends, he condescended to be reconciled, though he did not seem to consider me any longer with his former cordiality.—On the contrary, when he even took a bed at my house, he was distant and reserved: Placing the principal of all comforts in money, he could not look with an eye of real approbation upon a nephew, who seemed to think it only an ingredient in the composition of human happiness; and, naturally a rigid observer of economy himself, he could not bear the thought of an occasional gaiety, much less a seeming extravagance, in other people: Every thing was misapplied, in his opinion, which was not appropriated to the purposes of accumulation, and he frequently declared, that a Spendthrift was the most detestable character in society.

The old Gentleman being of so peculiar a turn, and being moreover rather reconciled to me in appearance than reality, some distant relations, who dreaded the very idea of my possessing his fortune, and imagined, if he could be prevailed upon to break openly with me, they themselves would be considerable gainers at his decease, took every possible opportunity of lessening me in his esteem; sending him continual accounts of my prodigality, at the very moment they expressed the strongest wishes for my welfare, and aggrivating every mention of my extravagance, with an occasional compliment to my good qualities. By this means, whenever they stabbed, they stabbed with a double effect; my Uncle could not doubt the assertions of people, who spoke of me with so much regard, and, when I attempted to remonstrate, I was looked upon as a monster of ingratitude, for daring to suspect the worthy people of malevolent designs, who manifested so generous a concern for my prosperity.

One of their first complaints against me was on the score of vanity; to a blue frock suit of clothes, I unfortunately had got vellum holes, and a report immediately reached the old Gentleman, that I ap-

peared every day on 'Change in a laced coat; this intelligence brought me up a letter filled with the keeneſt invectives, and, as in my anſwer I endeavoured to extenuate the charge, by pleading that the holes only were ornamented, he looked upon the entire accuſation to be confirmed, and imagined, when I confeſſed a part, that the reſt could not poſſibly admit of a queſtion. Finding this the caſe, I quickly diſpoſed of my clothes to the taylor, though at a conſiderable diſadvantage; but this, inſtead of mending matters, ſerved only to make them worſe; he was now told, that what I bought one day, I was ſuch a coxcomb as to be weary of, and ſell for half the value the next, and the information concluded with a wonder, that a man of ſo much principle as I ſeemed to be, was not a little more ſedulous for the welfare of my family.

This ſtorm however blew off in time, and my Uncle, on my promiſing never more to wear a bit of lace, appeared to be highly ſatisfied with me,—but unhappily this ſatisfaction was of a very ſhort duration, for having, on a particular day, invited ſome friends to dinner, who had frequently obliged me in the courſe of buſineſs, I thought it neceſſary to prepare a handſome entertainment, and, among other articles, I bought a haunch of veniſon, which coſt me two guineas and a half.—Though my conduct in this reſpect was really prudent, not to ſay laudable, my behaviour was nevertheleſs tranſmitted to Yorkſhire, with the moſt inflammatory exaggeration. My Uncle was acquainted that I treated with veniſon and claret: The good old man, not being informed of the occaſion, believed that this was my conſtant manner of receiving company, and ſet me down as a prodigal nearly incorrigible.—It was in vain, Mr. Editor, when he lectured me on this article of extravagance, that I laid before him the real nature of the circumſtance; as I confeſſed the veniſon, he ſaucied I confeſſed every thing, and my arguments to clear up the miſinformation, he looked upon only as ſo many deſpicable attempts to impoſe upon his credulity.

While this matter was in agitation, I unfortunately gave a freſh cauſe of complaint, which was quickly made uſe of by my obliging relations.—My wife, though my inferior in fortune, was much ſuperior to me in birth, and had a couſin, a man of faſhion, at Richmond, by whom ſhe was flattered with the hope of very handſome expectations.—This gentleman inviting us to ſpend a day with him, I thought it would be almoſt as cheap, while it would be infinitely more creditable, to hire a chariot than to go down in a ſtage. I accordingly purſued this plan, and the chariot took us up at our own houſe, juſt as ſome of my good friends came to aſk after their worthy couſin in Yorkſhire.—The conſequence need ſcarcely be mentioned. My Uncle was immediately informed, that my vanity was now beyond all bounds, and that I had actually ſet up an equipage.—It is true I had ſet up a carriage; but my carriage, like poor Phaeton's, was only for a day; However, like his, it proved a ſource of deſtruction, for the old Gentleman inſtantly altered his will, from a ſuppoſition that I was totally irreclaimable, and cutting me off with a ſhilling, died in a few days after, leaving the bulk of his fortune to my generous enemies.

From this little narrative, Mr. Editor, your readers will eaſily ſee the neceſſity of judging by more than appearances, as well as the impropriety of forming a general concluſion by partial informations. My ſtory, Sir, will teach them to inquire carefully whether thoſe actions are not really meritorious, which are repreſented as illaudable, and put them on their guard againſt the worſt of all dealers in falſehood, thoſe who mingle the groſſeſt impoſitions with the moſt indiſputable truths.

H—— H——.

## LONDON, June 14.

YESTERDAY arrived a mail from New-York, brought to Falmouth by the Speedy Packet, in 34 days. We do not learn that any confirmation is received by her of the alarming advices reported in a Morning paper of yeſterday to have arrived by the Mercury frigate, that ſeveral of the Northern States of America had taken arms, with a view to compel the ſurrender of thoſe poſts on the Upper Lakes, which were ceded to them by the late treaty of peace, but which the Britiſh have not as yet given the Americans poſſeſſion of.

The mail is alſo ſilent as to the report ſaid to be arrived at L'Orient—"That the Congreſs have ordered a large military force to march into the back ſettlements towards the Seneca and Oneida nations, in order to ſettle and affix the boundaries of the fur trade, which they ſay have been encroached upon by the Canadians."

Sunday laſt was married by the Biſhop of St. Aſaph, at the houſe of the American Miniſter in Groſvenor Square, Colonel Smith, Secretary to the American Embaſſy, to Miſs Adams, only daughter to his Excellency John Adams, Eſq; Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to this Court.

Yeſterday Lord Camden, in the Houſe of Peers, laid it down as the law of the land, that juries were to determine upon the law and the fact; and that judges were in the nature of adviſers and aſſiſtants only.

## PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Auguſt 10.

Town-meetings have lately been held in moſt of the towns in this State, appointing members to meet in convention, to endeavour to point out ſome meaſure for relieving the alarming diſtreſſes of the people at large, which are arrived at a criſis truly alarming.—Their grand object in view, it ſeems, is to have an emiſſion of paper money as ſoon as poſſible, which is thought by many judicious men to be the only means they can point out for relieving a diſtreſſed people.

## BOSTON, Auguſt 17.

Saturday laſt, about noon, a Mrs. Hatch, was inſtantly ſtruck dead by lightning, in Duxbury.—She has left a huſband and ſeven children to lament the ſudden and melancholy bereavement. No effect of the cauſe appeared viſible any where about her, excepting one cheek a little ſcorched, and near it her hair ſomewhat ſinged. No one elſe, preſent, ſuſtained any injury, and the tenement received ſcarcely any damage. During the ſhower there, the lightning was not generally perceived more than once, and that but a feeble glimmer.

## EXETER, (Maſſachuſetts) Auguſt 12.

Inſtances of the ſale of a *ſweetheart* are not very uncommon; but the ſale and conveyance of a *wife*, in this part of the world, is an occurrence that ſeldom happens. We can, however, give our readers an anecdote of this kind upon undoubtable authority—and of a recent date.—A young fellow living in this county, fell in company with a very pretty married woman belonging to a neighbouring town, and unfortunately broke a couple of the commandments by looking upon her with a *luſtful* and a *covetous* eye. The idea of being a matron co-operating with his violent paſſion for her, deranged his intellects to ſuch a degree as exceedingly alarmed his friends. In order to reſtore the unhappy youth to the enjoyment of his reaſon, his father applied to the huſband of the woman to know whether he would part with her. The man having no averſion to a profitable ſpeculation, demanded of the father what he would give him. He replied that he would give him one hundred dollars in hand—and provided his ſon ſhould, by the poſſeſſion of the woman, recover from his diſtraction, and live happy with her, he would pay him another hundred dollars at the end of the year. Conſidering the plenty of the article, this muſt be thought a very generous offer; and it was ſo eſteemed by the huſband.—But knowing the intrinſic value of the woman, and being unwilling to take an ungenerous advantage of his neighbour's misfortune, he candidly acknowledged that ſhe was not worth more than fifty dollars. To make the purchaſe ſtill eaſier to the ſolicitous parent, he generouſly offered to commute that ſum in caſh for a horſe and ſuit of clothes. This offer was gratefully accepted and the bargain cloſed. The wife was then informed of the tranſaction. Recollecting her vows of ſubmiſſion and obedience to her huſband, convinced of her obligation to conſult his intereſt and inclinations, and finding her lover was more wealthy than her huſband, ſhe readily agreed to the transferrence, and it took place accordingly; the father retaining the only child ſhe had borne him. The young fellow ſoon recovered his reaſon, and the parties are at preſent very happy—the vender in his horſe, ſuit of clothes and freedom—the purchaſer, in the enjoyment of a pretty domeſtic companion—and the late wife in a change of lodgings, bed-fellow, &c. *Liberty forever! Huzza! for Liberty!*

## WORCESTER, Auguſt 16.

We are informed that a perſon in this commonwealth, who owed a gentleman in Newport, Rhode-Iſland, nearly the ſum of 100l. in ſolid coin, took a few goods to about the value of 70 dollars, carried them to Providence, and ſold them at auction for paper money, to the amount of the nominal ſum which he owed his creditor, and then had the wickedneſs and effrontery to go and tender it to the perſon he owed, as an equivalent for the debt.

## NEW-YORK, Auguſt 21.

On Thurſday laſt arrived the Spaniſh ſnow St. Franciſco de Paula, Capt. Paul Vidal, from the Havanna, for Cadiz—ſhe has put in here in diſtreſs. The following particulars of an audacious robbery committed on ſaid veſſel, a few days after ſhe left the Havanna, are extracted from the Proteſt made by the Captain and crew ſince their arrival. About three P. M. on the firſt inſt. coming through the Bahama Straits, a ſloop bore down to her, fired a gun, and hoiſted dark blue or black colours. The Spaniſh Captain in return hoiſted his. When the ſloop hailed, where from and whither bound, the anſwer was from the Havanna for Cadiz.—The ſloop then fired a ſecond gun, ordered the Captain to hoiſt out his boat, and come on board or he would ſink the veſſel. This was complied with. The Captain and four of his men went on board. On coming on board, they were much abuſed, and confined in the fore part of the ſloop, when fourteen men armed with piſtols and cutlaſſes immediately boarded the ſnow, where they ſeized the remainder of the crew, and confined them forward and placed a centry over them. They then commenced plundering, went into the cabin, took every thing that appeared valuable; they broke open a large cheſt that contained money, on freight for ſundry perſons at Cadiz, to the amount of *thirty-three thouſand three hundred and forty-nine dollars*, in gold and ſilver, as regiſtered at the Havanna. This they put into their long-boat, with ten ſmall cheſts and four boxes of ſugar, which they carried on board the ſloop, and returned again to the ſnow, commencing a ſecond plunder, when every trunk and cheſt in the cabin was broke open and rifled;—the ſailors trunks did not even eſcape a ſearch, they robbed them of all that was valuable, gold and ſilver ſhoe-buckles, linen, &c. &c. They then ſtove four pipes, which proved to be water, in hopes of more treaſure; and took away the poultry, ſhip ſtores, &c.—During the time they were committing the villainy, the crew ſuſtained much abuſe, and one of them had his hand cut by a cutlaſs—Their long-boat not being ſufficient to carry off their plunder they took the ſnow's yawl, with which and their own boat they went off. About ten at night they permitted the Captain and his four men to return to the ſnow, exchanging their long-boat for the ſnow's yaw—Deſcription of the ſloop. She mounted 10 carriage guns, about 80 tons burthen; white bottom and black ſides, navigated by about forty men, of whom ſix or ſeven only were white, the reſt black.—It was impoſſible to diſcover what nation they were—the language they made uſe of was a mixture of Engliſh, French, Spaniſh and Dutch. It is to be wiſhed, that ſuch atrocious villainy may not go long unpuniſhed, and that meaſures will be taken, if poſſible, to detect theſe depraved wretches whoſe actions degrade human nature.

## AUGUST 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boſton, to his friend in this city, dated Auguſt 14.

"In your laſt you expreſſed an aſtoniſhment, that the Printers ſhould create ſo much uneaſineſs upon a ſubject ſo *trifling* as the duty upon advertiſements in their newſpapers. Give me leave to unfold to you my ſentiments reſpecting the advantages and diſadvantages reſulting from this oppreſſive act, and I doubt not, if you enter into the ſpirit of the calculations, that you will agree with me in opinion, that this act is not only calculated, in its operation, to impoveriſh the Printer, but to diſcourage all literary publications in America.

"A merchant, ſince this act took place, inſtead of enumerating all the articles of his ſtore, and inſerting of them for the term of one, three, or ſix months as before the war (which, at the rate of ſixpence lawful money for every ninety words would pay about ſix ſhillings per column for each inſertion, or twenty-four dollars for ſix months; to avoid this enormous extra charge) advertiſe in general terms all their ſtores contain in ninety words only, at ſix-pence each inſertion, or do not advertiſe at all. Thus being deprived of advertiſing, which, in all countries, is the grand ſupport of a newſpaper, the Printer has no dependence but on his ſubſcribers, who are not always punctual in the payment of the *three coppers* per paper, which never did, nor ever can defray the expence of printing.

"This act muſt likewiſe inevitably operate to the no inconſiderable *political* detriment of the country. Many literary works have been printed and publiſhed in New-England, but no one has attempted it without previouſly advertiſing their intentions for encouragement and ſubſcription; this adverriſement, if conducted as heretofore, would coſt upwards of *two hundred dollars!* More money than a Printer or Bookſeller could ever promiſe himſelf profit from the work. Therefore this branch is nailed faſt and LITERATURE IS DISCOURAGED, as well as the PRINTER DISTRESSED, or CASH muſt be ſent to England for the books!—O tempora!—O mores!—On the whole Sir, I am ſurpriſed to find, that in this State the Printers are thus weekly and wickedly oppreſſed, and the great *bulwark* of American freedom; the PRESS, thus *ſhamefully* and *diſgracefully* SHACKLED."

Laſt week, a notorious gambler and cheat was ſentenced to hard labor, being convicted of having plundered an ignorant and unwary countryman of a conſiderable ſum of hard caſh, in one of thoſe ſeminaries of iniquity—a gaming houſe. It is with pleaſure we reflect, that, while in European cities, ſuch villains are ſuffered at large, prowling for prey, and if convicted, ſuffer but a ſhort confinement; we have legal means, not only of making them public examples, but of coercing their abilities for the benefit of the ſociety, to which ſuch ſcoundrels are a

...ft. The above *gentleman* is at preſent chained with a Negro to a wheelbarrow, and uſefully employed at the public works of this city.

Perſons of every deſcription, in town and country, cannot be too much on their guard againſt the company of ſtrangers. The artifices, by which villains introduce themſelves, are various, and their traps ſo effectually laid, that there is ſcarce a poſſibility of eſcaping being *touched* by them, on the ſmalleſt connection. They aſſume ſo many different ſhapes, perſonating clergymen, gentlemen, men of buſineſs, ſeamen, countrymen, &c. and vary their behaviour with ſuch nicety of judgment, that the ſegacity of a Mentor, or the watchfulneſs of an Argus, would ſcarcely be ſufficient ſecurity. Phyſiognomy too, is of little avail; for their feelings being directly callous ere they could deſcend to ſuch meanneſs of iniquity, they have rendered their paſſions ſo perfectly ſubſervient to their views, and have ſuch command of countenance, that there is no feature of their face which is not in combination with head and heart, and preſerves, with inimitable effrontry, its appearance of the character they think neceſſary to aſſume.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 30.

A commercial treaty, it is confidently aſſerted, is now on foot between the Court of Madrid and the United States: His Catholic Majeſty, on his part, entreats that the navigation of the Miſſiſſippi may be guarantied to him for a certain period; in lieu of which, it is propoſed to open all the ports of old Spain to American veſſels, to treat us with reſpect to duties, as the moſt favored nation, to allow our weſtern planters the liberty of bringing tobacco to New-Orleans for ſale, and to permit the exportation of ſpecie free from impoſt or duty. The particulars of this important negociation it is expected will tranſpire in a few days, as our Miniſter of foreign affairs, to whom the buſineſs was committed, has already given in his report to Congreſs.

*Sept.* 2. We daily hear of arrivals of ſhips, troops, royal artillery, &c. at the Britiſh American ſettlements!—Theſe are, no doubt, intended for the ſole purpoſe of defending the loyal ſubjects of the crown. A reenforcement, we hear, has lately been expedited from this general rendezvous, to the frontier poſts.

We learn from London, that the republication of Dr. Ramſay's hiſtory of the revolution of South-Carolina, is deemed illegal in that country, on account, it is ſaid, "of the long catalogue of Britiſh villainies and murders it contains!"

ALEXANDRIA, September 7.

Laſt Friday Night ſome Villains broke into Col. Swoope's Store in this town, and carried off Goods, &c. to a conſiderable Amount.—Jeremiah Simmons, John Sewell, and a Negro Fellow by the Name of Dick formerly an Outlawry, have ſince been detected with ſome of the Goods, and committed to Gaol.

A friendly Letter from a Gentleman to his female Friend who was addicted of drinking to Exceſs, has the following Sentence: Had you the Intellects of an Angel, this Crime would reduce them to thoſe of a Monkey or an Aſs; could I paint in their native Colours all the Indecencies; the little mean apiſh Tricks; the broken Thoughts; the ſenſeleſs Harrangues; the abrupt Impertinencies; could I ſhew to Life the ſwimming Eyes; the faultering Tongue; the aukward Poſtures; the ſtaggering Gate, by which this Debaſer of Humanity, has ſometimes expoſed to Ridicule and Contempt, Perſons of the moſt finiſhed Politeneſs and Decorum, you will forgive my friendly Zeal. We pity an Idiot that is ſuch by Nature, but an Idiot ſelf-made we cannot but deſpiſe: Far beneath the Idiot, he ſinks into the Brute.

NAVAL-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA.

*Inward Entries.* Sloop Planter, J. Sanders, from George-Town; Sloop Betſy, R. Weſt, North-Carolina; Schooner Polly, J. J. Combes, North-Potomack; Sloop Suſan, S. Packard, Providence; Sloop Dolphin, A. Stewart, and Sloop Mulberry, J. Houſe, Philadelphia; Sloop Little Tom, H. Bayne, St. Euſtatia.

*Cleared Outwards.* None.

☞ On Tueſday Evening next will be performed, for the Benefit of Miſs WALL, the Tragedy of King RICHARD the Third.—The other Entertainments will be expreſſed in the Bills of the Day.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled.
AUGUST 8, 1786.

On a Report of the Board of Treaſury,

RESOLVED, That the ſtandard of the United States of America, for gold and ſilver, ſhall be eleven parts fine, and one part alloy.

That the money unit of the United States, being by the Reſolve of Congreſs of the 6th of July, 1785, a dollar, ſhall contain of fine ſilver, three hundred and ſeventy-five grains, and ſixty-four hundreadths of a grain.

That the money of account, to correſpond with the diviſion of coins, agreeably to the above Reſolve, proceed in a decimal ratio, agreeably to the forms and manner following, viz.

*Mills.*—The loweſt money of account, of which one thouſand ſhall be equal to the federal dollar, or money unit, 0,001

*Cents.*—The higheſt copper piece, of which one hundred ſhall be equal to the federal dollar, 0,010

*Dimes.*—The loweſt ſilver coin, which ſhall be equal to the dollar, 0,100

*Dollar.*—The higheſt ſilver coin, 1,000

That betwixt the dollar and the loweſt copper coin, as fixed by the reſolve of Congreſs of the 6th of July, 1785, there ſhall be three ſilver coins and one copper coin.

That the ſilver coins ſhall be as follows: One coin containing one hundred and eighty-ſeven grains, and eighty-two hundreadths of a grain of fine ſilver, to be called a *A Half Dollar*: One coin containing ſeventy five grains, and one hundredth and twenty-eighth thouſandths of a grain of fine ſilver, to be called a *Double Dime*: And one coin, containing thirty-ſeven grains and five hundred and ſixty-four thouſandths of a grain of fine ſilver, to be called *A Dime*.

That the two copper coins ſhall be as follows: One equal to the one hundredths part of the federal dollar, to be called *A Cent*: And one equal to the two hundredth part of the federal dollar, to be called *A Half Cent*.

That two pounds and a quarter avoirdupois weight of copper, ſhall conſtitute one hundred cents.

That there ſhall be two gold coins: One containing two hundred and forty-ſix grains, and two hundred and ſixty-eight thouſandths of a grain of fine gold, equal to ten dollars, to be ſtamped with the impreſſion of the American eagle, and to be called, *An Eagle*. One, containing one hundred and twenty-three grains and one hundred and thirty-four thouſandths of a grain of fine gold, equal to five dollars, to be ſtamped in like manner, and to be called *A Half Eagle*.

That the mint price of a pound Troy weight of uncoined ſilver, eleven parts fine, and one part alloy, ſhall be nine dollars, nine Dimes and two Cents.

That the mint price of a pound Troy weight of uncoined gold, eleven parts fine, and one part alloy, ſhall be two hundred and nine dollars, ſeven Dimes and ſeven Cents.

## Public Vendue.

On Saturday next, will be ſold at the Vendue-Store, oppoſite Col. Hoo's dwelling-houſe,

**A Variety of Merchandiſe as uſual.**

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue Maſter.
Alexandria, September 7, 1786.

☞ THE Truſtees of the ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY requeſt a general meeting of the Subſcribers to the inſtitution at the Court-houſe on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock P. M. when it is propoſed to adopt the neceſſary meaſures for preferring a petition to the General Aſſembly for an act of incorporation; and alſo to endow the ſaid academy with the revenue ariſing from tavern licenſes and billiard tables within the juriſdiction of the corporation of Alexandria.

Alexandria, September 7, 1786.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber living in Fauquier county, near Elkrun Church, on Sunday the 27th inſtant, a ſervant man named JOHN READ; he is about twenty years of age, dark complexion, ſhort brown hair, and thin beard: He had on when he went away a ſailor's jacket of white cloth, bound round with black ferreting, and an old red waiſtcoat, a ſmall wool hat tarred on the crown, a pair of brown linen trouſers, and took with him two brown linen ſhirts, a pair of home made cotton breeches, a bed quilt of blue linſey quilted, lined with brown linen; is an Engliſhman born, but ſpeaks much like an Iriſhman, is very fond of ſmoaking tobacco, and of ſtrong liquor when he can get it. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant man, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, or if lodged in any gaol ſo that the owner my get him again, the above reward will be paid.

JAMES COCHRAN.

Fauquier County, Aug. 28, 1786.

**Taken up on my plantation**

the 11th day of Auguſt laſt, a bright BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, four or five years old, has a black mane, tail and ſtocks, ſeveral white ſpots near his ſhoulder, occaſioned by the ſaddle, and a white ſpot on the left ſide of his neck, and is in pretty good order. The owner may have him by proving property, and paying the charge of this advertiſement.

SAMUEL ARELL.

September 1, 1786.

☞ THE ALEXANDRIA RACES will certainly commence on Tueſday the 10th day of October next.—The Fredericksburg Races commencing on the ſame day advertiſed by the Alexandria Club, has occaſioned our poſtponing the Alexandria Races to the 10th of October.

B. DULANY, Preſident.

Aug. 7, 1786.

State of Maryland, Prince-George's County, Collington Meadow, September 1, 1786.

FOR SALE,

THE high bred imported Mare PHILLIS, with a Foal by her ſide, and is now in Foal by the imported Horſe ECLIPSE, who is alſo for ſale, and the noted Horſe UNION, a beautiful high bred Filly, riſing five years old, both ſtout and well formed. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to

RICHARD B. HALL.

## Eight Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the brigantine Greyhound, Thomas Maxfield, maſter, lying in the harbour of Baltimore, on the 26th of Auguſt inſt. an indented ſervant man, named DAVID SHEHAN, about twenty-four years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, dark complexion, ſhort black hair, and well made: He had on a ſailor's blue jacket and ſtriped trouſers; he was ſeen on the road below Bladenſburg, and it is ſuppoſed he is now in the neighbourhood of Alexandria. Any perſon that will ſecure him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward by applying to STEWART and PLUNKETT, in Baltimore, or to WILLIAM DEAKINS, junior, of George-Town.

Auguſt, 30, 1786.

## To all whom this may concern.

WHEREAS great complaints have been made reſpecting the County Wharf being lumbered—I hereby give this public notice, that all kinds of lumber landed on ſaid wharf, if not taken away within forty-eight hours after being landed, ſhall be ſubject to the following rates of wharfage as the law directs:

For every 1000 ſtaves, 1s. per day after the limited time. For every 1000 ſhingles, 6d. per ditto. For every cord of wood, 1s. per ditto, and all other kind of lumber to be charged in proportion. It is earneſtly requeſted that all thoſe who have ſtone, wood, or any thing elſe, will have it removed within the limited time, after this notice, otherwiſe they may expect being called upon for the wharfage as the law directs.

JOSEPH GREENWAY, Harbour-Maſter.

September, 7, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday the 19th of Auguſt, a Negro man named WILL, about twenty-five years of age, four feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, bow legged very hollow backed, and of a ſmiling countenance: He had on when he went away an oſnaburg ſhirt and trouſers, a blue and white mixed country cloth jacket, and felt hat; he was taken up near Bladenſburg but made his eſcape, and was ſeen to go through Bladenſburg the next day; he changed his name and paſſed for a free man. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negro, and ſecures him in gaol, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS reward, and if brought home EIGHT DOLLARS, beſides what the law allows, and all reaſonable charges paid.

HENRY PLUMMER.

Anne-Arundel County, near Mount-Pleaſant, Maryland, September 2, 1786.

BY PUBLIC SALE.

Will be ſold at Mr. John Joſeph Combes's ſtore on Fairfax-ſtreet, Alexandria, on Friday the 8th inſtant, the following articles:

WEST-INDIA RUM, French Brandy, Molaſſes, Madera, Sherry, Frontigniac, Fayal, Claret and Oporto Wines in caſks and bottles, Wine Vinegar, Cordials, Salt, Pepper, Allſpice, Cinnamon, Indigo, Spermaceti Candles, Broadcloths, Sagathees, Camelots, Holland and Iriſh Linens, Worſted and Yarn Stockings, Looking Glaſſes of different ſizes, Knives and Forks, Sciſſors, Buckles, Snuff Boxes, &c. &c.—Alſo, a NEGRO MAN, about 34 years of age, who underſtands plantation work well; a Covering Horſe called LITTLE FEARNOUGHT, and a few Barrels of Shad.—And in the afternoon of the ſame day will be ſold at Col. Ramſey's wharf, a Copper Bottomed BRIG, about 60 tons burthen, Britiſh built, with all her Rigging, Apparel, &c. complete for ſea.—And a ſmall SCHOONER with Rigging and Sails complete, burthen about 60 barrels of flour.—Merchantable tobacco, flour or corn, will be received in payment.

P. MARSTELLER, V. Maſter.

Alexandria, September 1, 1786.

## POETRY.

### THE WIFE.

"WHEN manly charms in blooming youth,
Wou'd gladly find the teſt of truth,
Or find a whim for cooing;
Attract no women to your arms,
But will confide in virtue's charms;
All others will be doing.

She never jilts, ſhe ne'er betrays,
But always means the thing ſhe ſays;
Can other arts inſpire?
Can *Fille de Joye*'s—a baneful ſight!
They promiſe no ſecure delight,
If nature ſhou'd deſire.

No cheerful beauty, ſoothing grace,
Each glance is practis'd to the face,
A ſhow of airy pride.
Long miſs'd the flow'ry path of peace;
Quite loſt to innocence and eaſe,
Diffuſing ruin wide.

Oh ſeek! Oh ſeek that charming fair!
'Tis marriage bids ye not deſpair;
Small fortune makes us great.
Whoſe ſympathetic tender breaſt,
Can cheer the mind when woes oppreſs;
Oft found in middle ſtate.

To ſocial duties can attend,
As wife, as lover, mother, friend;
Such tempers bear controul.
Then bleſs your ſtars, her worth adore,
Know bleſſings, never known before
From ardor of your ſoul.

The power of language ſhrinks away,
What poet dare ſuch bliſs ſurvey?
Or ſay how long! how much!
Reclining on ſuch fair ones breaſt,
Is every joy you can ſuggeſt,
You cannot gueſs the touch."


## William Hartſhorne and Company,

Have for ſale at their ſtore on Hooe's wharf,

ANTIGUA RUM of a very good quality, Windward Iſland ditto, Continental ditto, MOLASSES, SUGAR, TEAS, BAR-IRON by the ton, and a variety of DRY-GOODS.

Three DWELLING-HOUSES in convenient ſituations in this town to rent.

Alexandria, Auguſt 17, 1786.

☞ William Hartſhorne thinks it his duty, as Treaſurer of the Potomack Company, *once more* to call on the Subſcribers to pay up their dividends; thoſe in particular who have not paid the firſt and ſecond, are deſired to attend to this notice.

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THE TRUSTEES of the Wincheſter Latin, Greek and Engliſh Schools, having in purſuance of their advertiſement elected Mr. Armſtrong and Mr. Potter, two gentlemen of character and abilities, to take charge of the inſtitution, do hereby give notice, that the Schools will be opened on Monday the 10th of July next. The price of tuition will be four guineas per annum, to be paid quarterly in advance. The climate is healthful, the country plentiful and the town growing.—Parents may therefore procure board for their children on reaſonable terms.—Care and attention will be paid, not only by the Tutors but alſo by the Truſtees, to the morals and inſtruction of the youth. And there being Clergymen of the Epiſcopal, Preſbyterian and Lutheran Churches, who officiate regularly in this place, they will have an opportunity of attending divine ſervice every Sunday.

JOHN SMITH,
ROBERT MACKY,
ALEXANDER BELMAIN,
RAWLEIGH COLSTON,
JOSEPH HOLMES,
J. H. NORTON,
PHILIP BUSH,
} Truſtees.

Wincheſter, June 15, 1786.

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## The MEMBERS of the

ALEXANDRIA JOCKEY CLUB are deſired to meet at WISE's tavern on Monday the 18th of September next, at 12 o'clock, on buſineſs of importance, as the Treaſurer is to ſettle his accounts, and all arrearages muſt be paid up.

Alexandria, Auguſt 3, 1786.

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FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in King George's County, containing about 1300 acres, and generally known by the name of Matthias's-Point.—This land is on one ſide, for the diſtance of three miles, bounded by the river Potomack, is about four miles above Hooe's Ferry, and nearly oppoſite Port-Tobacco, on the Maryland ſhore.—From Matthias's there is water carriage to the two inſpections of Boyd's-Hole and Machodock, neither of which are more than eight miles diſtant.—Different parts of this tract afford a beautiful view of the river Potomack and of the Virginia and Maryland ſhores, and for a water ſituation this place is very healthy.——The land though not rich, is remarkably level and capable of the higheſt improvement; on it there is a large and fertile ſwamp, which by labor and induſtry may be made moſt excellent meadow.—The river here abounds with the fineſt fiſh and fowl, and oyſters are alſo caught here though of an inferior quality.—The *genteel* and agreeable ſociety in the neighbourhood of this land, the beautiful and extenſive views which it commands, and its healthful ſituation, all conſpire to render it a moſt agreeable ſeat for any gentleman who wiſhes to reſide near the water.—Long credit will be given for all but an inconſiderable part of the money, and Negroes at the ready-money price will be received in part payment.—TOWNSHEND DADE or NICHOLAS FITZHUGH, Eſquires, who live near the land will ſhew it to any who wiſh to view it.—For the terms of ſale apply to DANIEL CARROLL BRENT, Eſq; of Dumfries, or to the Subſcriber in Stafford.

RICHARD BRENT.

Auguſt 20, 1785.

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MONSIEUR AUGUSTUS DELARUE, will reſume his inſtructions in the FRENCH LANGUAGE, as ſoon as a ſufficient number of gentlemen have agreed upon the terms and the hours of tuition.——They muſt be diligent in providing themſelves with the neceſſary books.

Alexandria, Auguſt 24, 1786.

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Taken up by the Subſcriber, about the 10th inſtant,

**A flat bottomed boat.** The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have her again. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Dog-Run, Auguſt 21, 1786.

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SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night from the Potomack Company, the three following Iriſh ſervant men, viz. JOHN CROWLEY, 30 years of age, 5 feet 10½ inches high, ſtout made, blue eyes, dark hair cut ſhort, his little finger on the left hand broke, and the one next to it wounded, and ſundry marks of gunpowder on his hands, and a blemiſh on his left eye, having been hurt with a ſhot or blaſt.—HUGH MALOAN, 28 years of age, 5 feet 6¾ inches high, ſtrong made, round ſhouldered, ſmooth faced, light brown hair cut very ſhort and blue eyes; his eye-brows have lately been ſhaven, a croſs ſhaved on his head at the ſame time, and is a ſhoemaker by trade.—PATRICK READY, 32 years of age, 5 feet 9½ inches high, well made, blue eyes, dark hair cut very ſhort, his eye-brows lately ſhaven, has an old ſore upon his left ſhin: He had on an iron collar when he ran away, and his back much cut for running away ſome time ago, and is a carpenter by trade.—They had on when they ran away, white kerſey jackets, and oſnaburg ſhirts and trouſers, coarſe ſhoes with nails in the heels; but may have ſtolen other clothes as there is a variety miſſing.—Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have for each, if ten miles from home, TEN DOLLARS, if further, TWENTY DOLLARS for each, or the above reward for the whole, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

RICHARDSON STUART.

Great-Falls of Potomack,
Auguſt 15, 1786.

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## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber living in Alexandria, on the night of the 17th inſtant, an indented Iriſh ſervant, named JAMES FORDEM, about 29 years of age, thin viſaged, black hair, has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech, is fond of chewing and ſmoaking tobacco, and paſſes himſelf for a tallow-chandler: He had on and took with him a brown ſailor's jacket, a brown cloth coat, a pair of corduroy breeches, and one pair of white fuſtian ditto much worn, one pair of coarſe trouſers, one pair of ſilk and ſeveral pair of thread ſtockings, a pair of good ſhoes with metal buckles, and a ſmall round hat with a band and buckle.—Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and brings him to me, or ſecures him in any gaol ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM HAYCOCK.

Alexandria, Auguſt 19, 1786.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from carrying off ſaid ſervant at their peril.

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## Porter and Ingraham,

At their ſtore on Fairfax-ſtreet, have on hand a general aſſortment of European goods, which they will ſell on the moſt moderate terms, for caſh or country produce, amongſt which are,

A variety of low-priced broadcloths,
Shalloons, durants, tammies,
Calamancoes, laſtings, corduroys,
Jeans, fuſtians, calicoes, nankeens,
3-4ths, 7-8ths, and 4-4ths Iriſh linens,
Bedticks, calamanco and laſting ſhoes,
Silk, thread and cotton hoſe,
Spotted and flowered lawns, kentings,
Needle worked aprons,
A variety of linen, cotton and ſilk handkerchiefs,
Black and white laced aprons made complete,
Gauzes, gauze aprons and handkerchiefs,
Italian flowers, feathers, ribbons, fans, table-cloths, ſilk waiſtcoat patterns, &c.

Alſo, a variety of

HARDWARE,

Conſiſting of plain irons, chiſels, augers, gouges, hammers, gimblets, locks, hinges, drawing-knives, bridle-bits, ſtirrup-irons, candleſticks braſs and iron, ſciſſors, penknives, &c. &c.

A few boxes of ſpermaceti candles, Swediſh iron, ſewing twine, roll brimſtone, gunpowder, hyſon, ſouchong and bohea teas, with many other articles.

☞ A quantity of Liverpool ſalt, at too low a rate to mention.

*** A few quarter caſks of genuine Madera wine.

Auguſt 10, 1786.

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## The Truſtees appointed by

act of Aſſembly of the State of Virginia, for eſtabliſhing a Town by the name of KINSALE, on the lands of CATESBY JONES, in the County of Weſtmoreland, give notice, that they will attend at Kinſale on Tueſday the 19th of September next, to diſpoſe of the lots in ſaid town by public auction as the act directs.—The greater part of the lots adjoin the water, and on ſome there are a dwelling-houſe, ſtorehouſe, ſtable, barn, kitchen, dairy, granary, warehouſe, and other buildings, which are in good repair and very commodious.

July 18, 1786.

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FOR SALE,

FOUR HUNDRED and FIFTY ACRES of LAND in the County of Berkeley, of prime quality, with excellent ſprings of water, about 100 acres are cleared and in cultivation, having on it an apple orchard and ſome peach trees and a ſmall dwelling-houſe built of brick, with neceſſary out-houſes; this land rents at preſent for ſeventy pounds a year.—Poſſeſſion may be had at Chriſtmas.——THIRTEEN HUNDRED ACRES in the County of Fairfax on the branches of Pohick-Run, 12 miles from Alexandria, and 6 miles from Colcheſter; on this land are ſix or ſeven tenements, paying yearly thirty pounds ſpecie, and 4500 weight of crop tobacco.—The main waters of Pohick running through this tract, afford two good mill ſeats, diſtant about two miles from tide water and convenient to Ravenſworth, the moſt extenſive tract of good farming land in the County, one of which has been ſeen and much approved by Mr. William Hartſhorne of Alexandria, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made. THREE HUNDRED and FIFTY ACRES on Pope's-Head-Run in the County of Fairfax, and 22 miles from Alexandria, about 100 acres of which are cleared and incloſed.—The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion next week, by which time the crops of wheat and rye will be carried off.—ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FIVE ACRES of woodland in the County of Prince William, 8 miles from Dumfries; the quality of this land is but mean, though level and in the heart of an excellent range for ſtock of all kinds.—I wiſh to diſcharge every debt I owe, and to make improvements on other lands.—I will therefore ſell theſe tracts cheap, and give time for part of the money to ſuch as will pay with punctuality.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

Moorehill, Auguſt 21, 1786.

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FOR SALE,

TWO valuable NEGRO WENCHES, one of whom has three children, viz. a boy and two girls, the oldeſt is about ten years of age; and the other has one female child about eight years of age.—A conſiderable credit will be given the purchaſer, on bond with approved ſecurity, and tobacco, wheat, flour, &c. received in payment at the market prices.

JOHN ALLISON.

Alexandria, Auguſt 24, 1786.



ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-ſtreet*——by whom *Advertiſements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.